

system while NIBRS is an "incident" based reporting system. With NIBRS, we can get details such as time of the offense, race of the victim, weight of the illegal substance, and the relationship between the victim and the offender.

This section includes an analysis comparing one urban law enforcement jurisdiction to one rural law enforcement jurisdiction. Both jurisdictions are using the NIBRS system. Statewide analysis cannot be done using NIBRS data because only a fraction of Utah's law enforcement agencies are using the system (approximately 35 out of 130 agencies).

Findings

Rates were calculated based on the number 10 to 17 year olds in the general population. The rate per 10,000 of total juvenile arrests in Utah decreased over the past decade. However, the rate per 10,000 of juvenile arrests for violent offenses increased. Most juvenile arrests are for non-violent offenses, and, as a whole, this category of juvenile arrests decreased between 1985 and 1994.

There have been increasing trends in the juvenile arrest rates for murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. There have been decreasing trends in the juvenile arrest rates for burglary and larceny/theft. It is interesting to note that many of the juvenile arrest rates have seen a declining trend since 1992.

The data suggests that 15, 16, and 17 year olds account for the largest portion of juvenile

arrestees. The data also suggest that, on the aggregate, juvenile offenders are not getting younger. It also appears clear that older juveniles are arrested in greater proportions for violent offenses, and younger juveniles are arrested in greater proportions for property offenses.

The data is cloudy when it comes to arrests of minority youth. The data shows that, with the exception of robbery, minority youth are not disproportionately arrested. However, the arrest data does not include Hispanic youth who are the largest minority group in Utah.

It appears that the arrest rates of juveniles for both violent and property offenses are higher in urban areas of Utah compared to rural areas of Utah.

Finally, using the NIBRS data to compare one urban and one rural jurisdiction, we found that more of the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction were female compared to the rural jurisdiction. It was interesting to find that in one-quarter of the rural cases, the law enforcement agency handled the offense within the department compared to 6% in the urban agency. In both jurisdictions, the largest proportions of offenses took place around 3:00 p.m., which is when students are released from school. In most cases in both jurisdictions, the victim of the offense knew the perpetrator. It was more common in the urban area for the victim to be a family member (parent or sibling). In both types of jurisdictions, the greatest proportions of the offenses took place either at home or at school. A large portion of the offenses also occurred in places of business.

Information Source

The data in this section were provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification. Most of the analysis uses data obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting system, or UCR. UCR was created in 1930, under the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to collect data on crimes and is used to depict the crime problem in the United States. This data is collected from local law enforcement agencies by the Utah Department of Public Safety. Once collected, the data is sent to the FBI.

In 1986, the FBI began to develop a new crime reporting system. This new system is called the National Incident Based Reporting System, or NIBRS. The biggest difference between UCR and NIBRS is the detail of the reporting. UCR is a "summary" based

ARREST

Total juvenile violent, and property arrests, 1985 to 1994

Arrest Rate

The juvenile arrest rate takes population changes into account, and the rate is calculated per 10,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 17 in the population.

- ❖ The total juvenile arrest rate has decreased 0.8%, from 1,379 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1985 to 1,368 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1994. The arrest rate for juvenile violent offenses has increased 41.7%, from 24 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1985 to 34 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1994. Finally, the arrest rate for juvenile property offenses has decreased 11.0%, from 518 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1985 to 461 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1994.
- ❖ Between 1992 and 1994 there has been a decline in the arrest rate for juvenile total, violent, and property offenses.
- ❖ A large drop in the rate of juvenile arrests in 1989 was created by missing data from certain law enforcement agencies. For this reason, 1989 data is not depicted on any of the figures on this page or on the pages that follow.

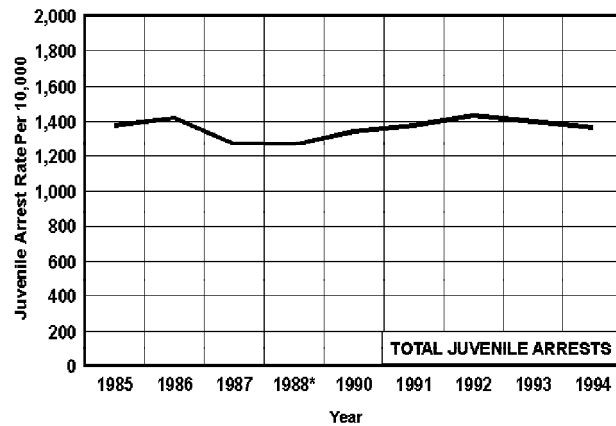
POINT OF INTEREST

Between 1985 and 1994, there has been a decrease in the rate of most types of juvenile arrests. However, the juvenile arrest rate for violent offenses increased over this same period, from 24 arrests per 10,000 youths in 1985 to 34 arrests per 10,000 youths in 1994. To translate, in 1985, there were 572 juvenile arrests for crimes of violence. By 1994, there were 1,055 juvenile arrests for crimes of violence. Although this increase is tremendous, juvenile arrests for violent offenses comprised less than 10% of all juvenile arrests in 1994.

Chart 2.0

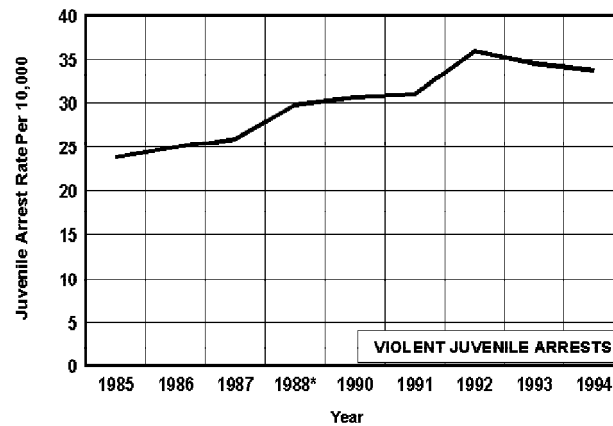
Utah Juvenile Arrests, 1985 to 1994 Rate Per 10,000 Youth Ages 10 to 17

Total Juvenile Arrests 1985-1994



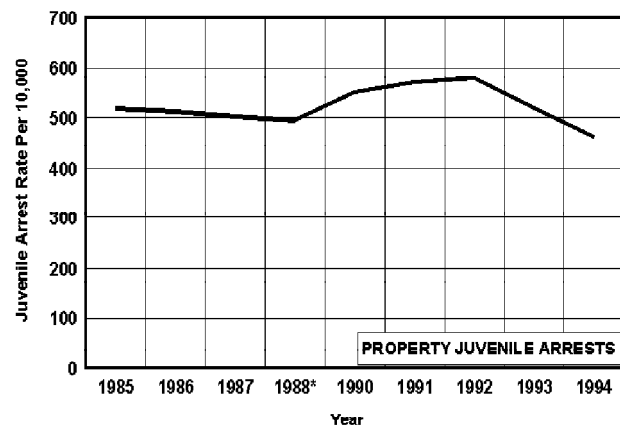
Source: Table 2.0

Violent Juvenile Arrests 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Property Juvenile Arrests 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests for Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, and Robbery, 1985-1994

- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter has fluctuated greatly over the past decade, but there is an increasing trend. In 1985 the arrest rate per 10,000 youth for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter was .08. In 1994, this arrest rate had increased to .26. Juvenile arrests for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter represent a very small amount of the total juvenile arrests. There were eight total juvenile murders in 1994.
- ❖ Over the past decade, the juvenile arrest rate for forcible rape has increased dramatically, with the largest increases occurring between 1990 and 1993. In 1985, the arrest rate per 10,000 youth for forcible rape was 1.7. In 1993, this arrest rate was 3.0 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 76% increase in the rate of juvenile arrests for forcible rape over the past decade.
- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for robbery declined for the first half of the decade, but increased rapidly after 1988. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery was 4.0 arrests per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery was 6.4 arrests per 10,000 youth. This represents a 60% increase in the rate of juvenile arrests for robbery over the past decade. There were 201 total juvenile robberies in 1994.

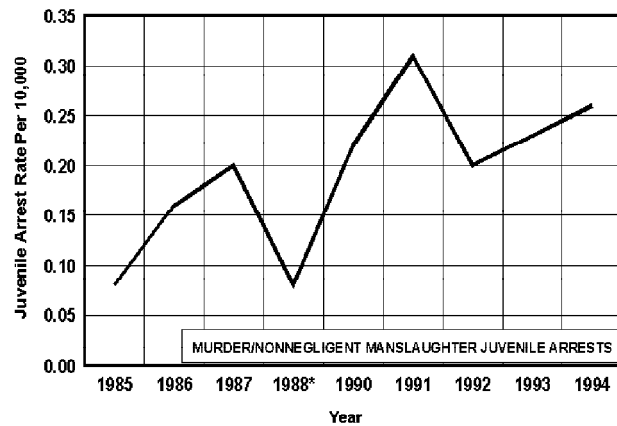
POINT OF INTEREST

Juveniles offending sexually has been a significant topic of concern in Utah. The numbers and the figure show a tremendous increase in the rate of juveniles arrested for forcible rape in Utah. However, in 1994 the rate of juveniles arrested for forcible rape dropped dramatically. In just one year, the number of juvenile arrests for forcible rape declined by 40%, from 91 in 1993 to 55 in 1994. We will need to wait for 1995 juvenile arrest data to determine whether 1994 was an anomaly, or whether there is a declining trend in juvenile arrests for forcible rape.

Chart 2.1

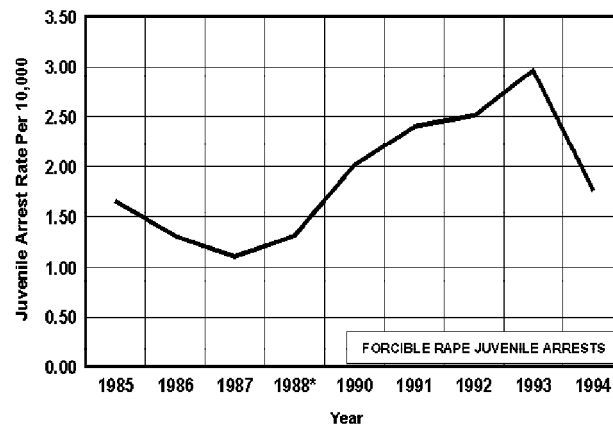
Utah Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes 1985 to 1994, Rate Per 10,000 Youth

Juvenile Arrests for Murder/ Nonnegligent Manslaughter 1985-1994



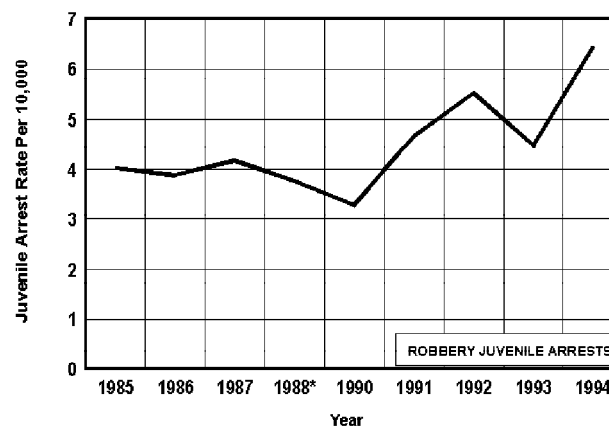
Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Forcible Rape 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Robbery 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault, Burglary, and Larceny/Theft, 1985-1994

- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault has increased over the past decade. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault was 18.0 per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault was 25.4 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 41% increase in the juvenile arrests for aggravated assault over the past decade.
- ❖ Juvenile arrests for burglary have been on a steady decline since the beginning of the decade. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for burglary was 73.5 per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for burglary was 47.6 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 35% decrease in the juvenile arrests for burglary over the past decade.
- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for Larceny/Theft was lower in 1994 (370 per 10,000) than in 1985 (407 per 10,000). However, the juvenile arrest rate for Larceny/Theft increased through most of the decade with a strong decline beginning in 1992 and continuing through 1994.

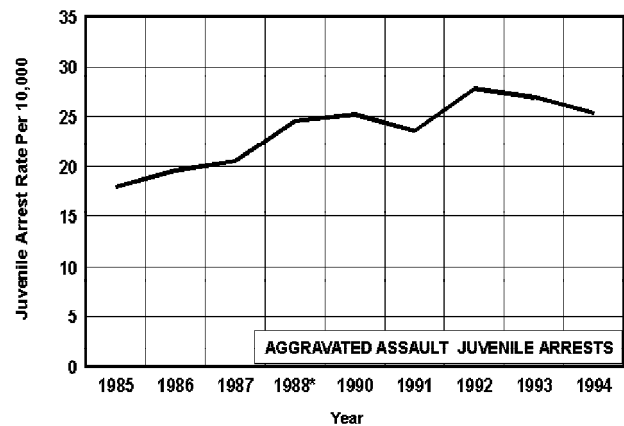
POINT OF INTEREST

The trends in the juvenile arrest rates are troubling. Utah juveniles are being arrested for a higher rate of violent crimes than a decade ago, but they are being arrested for a lower rate of property crimes than a decade ago. Utah's population of school aged children is 50% higher than the national average. With more youth, we would expect Utah to have more juvenile types of crime such as burglary, theft, or larceny. However, over the past decade, Utah's youth involvement in these types of crimes has decreased while their involvement in crimes of violence has increased.

Chart 2.1

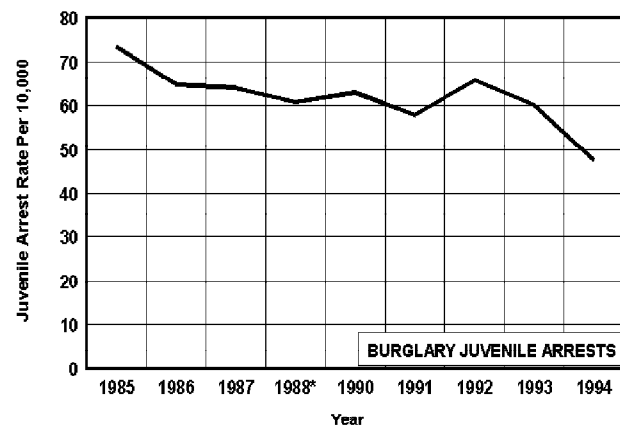
Utah Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes 1985 to 1994, Rate Per 10,000 Youth

Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault 1985-1994



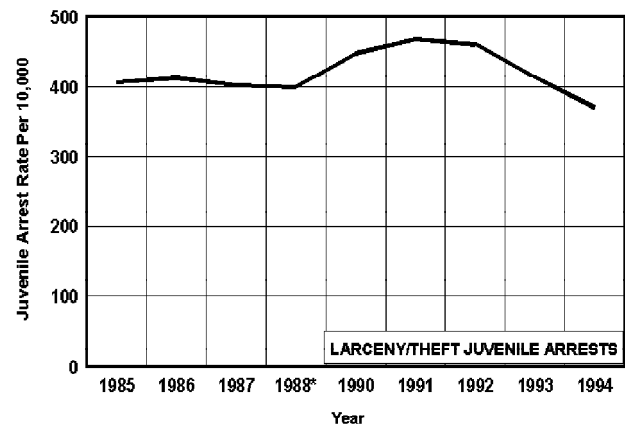
Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Burglary 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Larceny/Theft 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, 1985-1994

- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft has increased over the past decade. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft was 33.9 per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft was 38.3 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 13% increase in the juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft over the past decade. It should be noted that the rate per 10,000 of juvenile arrests for motor vehicle theft has declined since 1992.
- ❖ In total, the juvenile arrest rate for arson has increased since 1985. However, this arrest rate has not been stable over the past decade. The juvenile arrest rate per 10,000 for arson increased between 1985 and 1987 when it began to decline. The decline lasted until 1990 when the rate increased very dramatically. In 1993 the rate fell dramatically only to begin increasing again in 1994. The lowest juvenile arrest rate per 10,000 for arson was 4.07 in 1993, while the highest was 7.27 in 1992, just one year earlier. The total number of juvenile arrests for arson ranged between 101 in 1985 and 217 in 1992. Of course there is an increased possibility for fluctuation when there are so few arrests for arson.

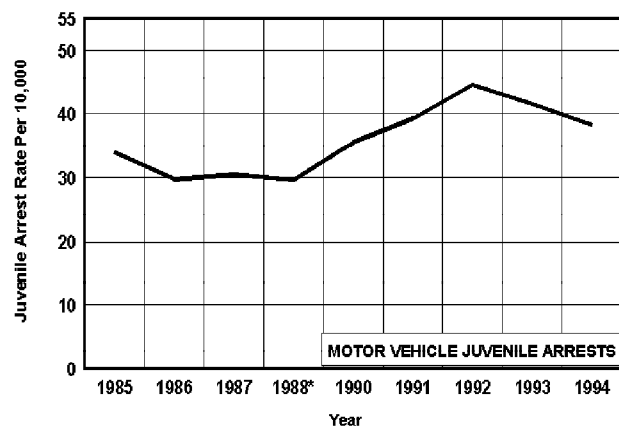
POINT OF INTEREST

Looking at 1994 arrest figures reveals interesting differences between juvenile and adult arrests. Juvenile arrests accounted for 32% (42,678) of all arrests in Utah for 1994. However, juveniles have more arrests than adults for some of the Part I offenses. Juveniles accounted for 62% (1,485) of the total arrests for burglary, 56% (11,541) of the total arrests for larceny/theft, 65% (1,195) of the total arrests for motor vehicle thefts, and 82% (161) of the total arrests for arson.

Chart 2.1

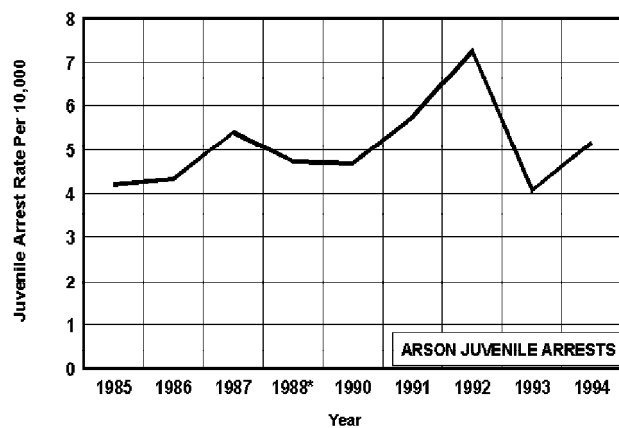
Utah Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes 1985 to 1994, Rate Per 10,000 Youth

Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Arson 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests: Comparing Age Groups Across Time and Among Offense Types

- ❖ It is clear that 15, 16, 17 year olds account for the largest portion of juvenile arrestees, with 16 year olds accounting for more of the juvenile arrests than any other juvenile age group. Between 1991 and 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles under 10 years of age decreased 39% from 54.4 per 10,000 in 1991 to 33.2 per 10,000 in 1994. Similarly, the arrest rate for the age groups of 10 -12 and 13 -14 decreased between 1991 and 1994 by 12% and 8% respectively. The only age group marking an increase in arrest rate was the 16 year olds. Their arrest rate increased 4% from 2,292.6 per 10,000 in 1991 to 2,380.6 per 10,000 in 1994. During this same period, the total juvenile arrest rate declined only 0.8%.
- ❖ In 1994, it was clear that the age groups of 15, 16, and 17 were arrested for a disproportionate amount of offenses compared to their proportion of the population. The 15 - 17 year olds account for 63% of the arrests for those aged 10 to 17 while accounting for 37% of the population between 10 and 17. Generally, the age groups of 10 -12 and 13 -14 were proportionally under-represented in arrests for juvenile offenses as compared to their percentage in the juvenile population. However, this age group was overrepresented in arrests in the property offense category. A comparatively larger percentage of the 15, 16, and 17 year old's arrests were for Part I violent offenses.

POINT OF INTEREST

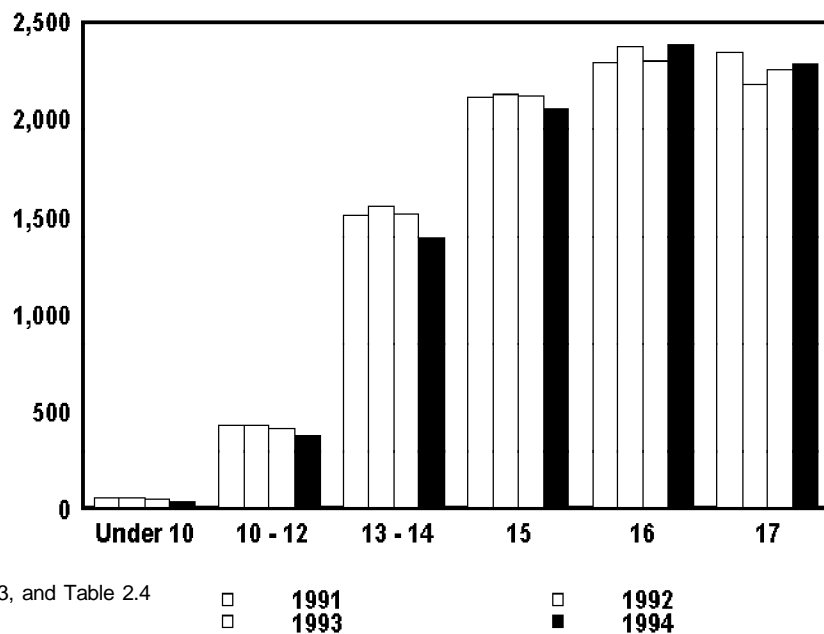
From the data, it seems clear that juvenile offenders are not getting younger. In fact, over the past several years, the rate of juvenile arrests of juveniles under the age of 14 has declined at a rate higher than the rate of decrease in total juvenile arrests.

In 1994, 38% of the violent offense arrests and 48% of the property offense arrests were of juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14. This same group comprises 63% of the population between the ages of 10 and 17.

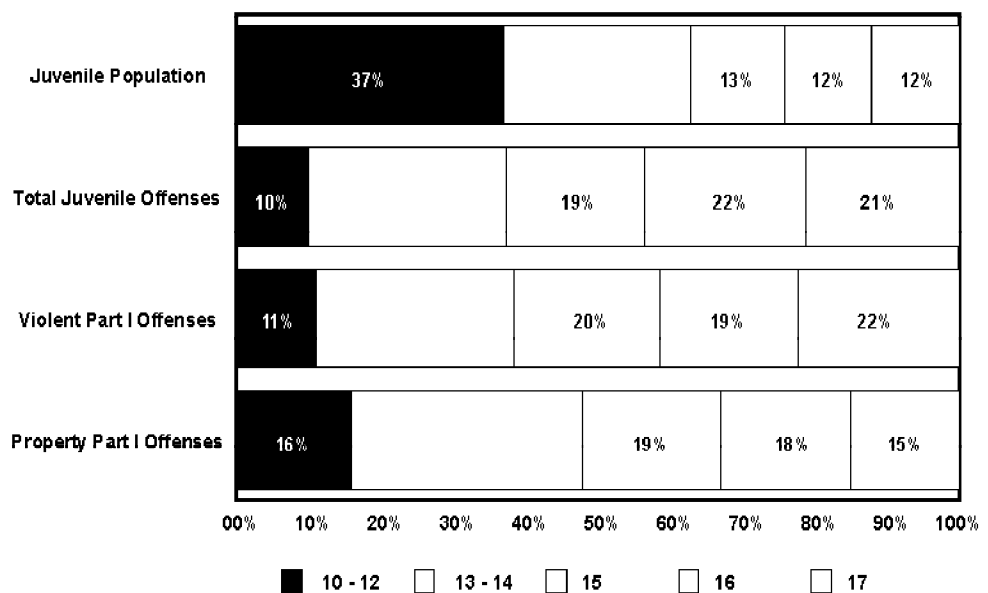
Chart 2.2

Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Group

Juvenile Arrests by Age Group, Comparison of Groups Between 1991 and 1994



Juvenile Arrest Comparison by Age Group Among Offense Types



ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests: Comparing Age Groups and Part I Offenses

- ❖ Seventy-five percent of the juveniles arrested for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter in 1994 were 15 years of age or older.
- ❖ The age group of 13 to 14 account for 40% of the juvenile arrests for forcible rape in 1994, while the same age group accounts for only 26% of the juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 17.
- ❖ Juveniles between 15 and 17 years of age accounted for 37% of the juvenile population between 10 and 17 in 1994, yet this group accounted for 67% of the arrests for robbery, 61% of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 63% of the arrests for motor vehicle theft.
- ❖ Compared to their percentage of arrests for most other Part I offenses, juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 were arrested for a larger portion of burglary offenses (46%) and larceny/theft offenses (49%).
- ❖ Juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 were arrested for 73% of all juvenile arson offenses.

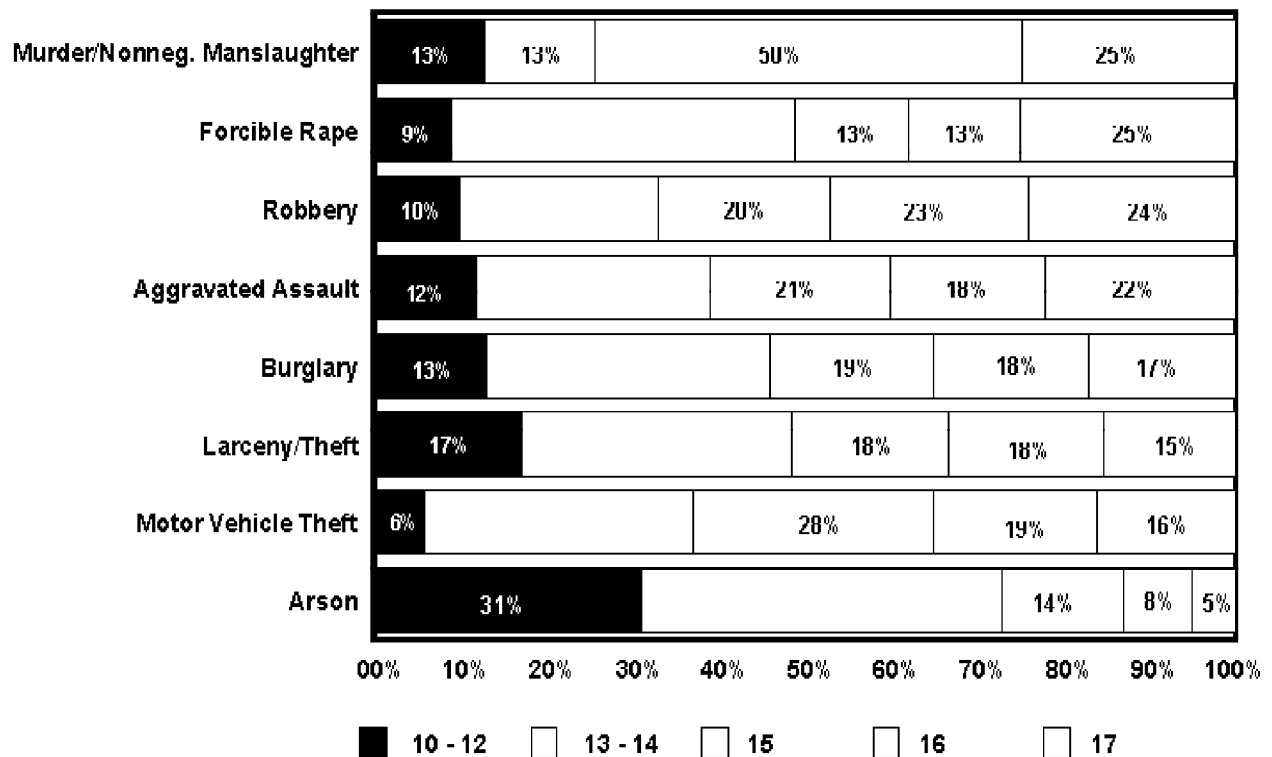
POINT OF INTEREST

Again, it is clear that the largest portion of violent offense arrestees are the older juveniles (15-17). However, it is troubling that juveniles between 13 and 14 are arrested for a disproportionate amount of forcible rapes. With the exception of forcible rapes, juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 are arrested for a larger percentage of property offenses than violent offenses. Juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 are arrested for nearly three-quarters of all juvenile arson offenses.

Chart 2.3

Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Group; Part I Offenses, 1994

Juvenile Arrest Comparison by Age Group, Part I Offenses 1994



Source: Table 2.4

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests by Race and Offense Type

- ❖ From 1990 census data among the racial groups for those aged 10 -17, whites comprise 91.1%, Hispanics 5.1%, Asian/Pacific Islander 1.8%, American Indian/Eskimo 1.4%, and blacks 0.6% of Utah's juvenile population.¹
- ❖ Racial minority groups represented 8.9% of Utah's juvenile population in 1990, but the same groups accounted for 7% of the total juvenile arrests in 1994 (13% of the juvenile arrests for Part I violent offenses and 7% of the juvenile arrests for Part I property offenses). It should be clearly noted that Hispanics, the largest ethnic minority in Utah, are not included in arrest racial breakdowns.
- ❖ Juvenile minority arrestees were severely overrepresented in robberies. Twenty-three percent of the arrestees for robbery were minority youth. Ten percent of the juvenile arrestees for aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft were minorities. Seven percent of the juvenile arrestees for burglary and larceny/theft were minorities. Finally, four percent of the juvenile arrestees for forcible rape and arson were minorities.

POINT OF INTEREST

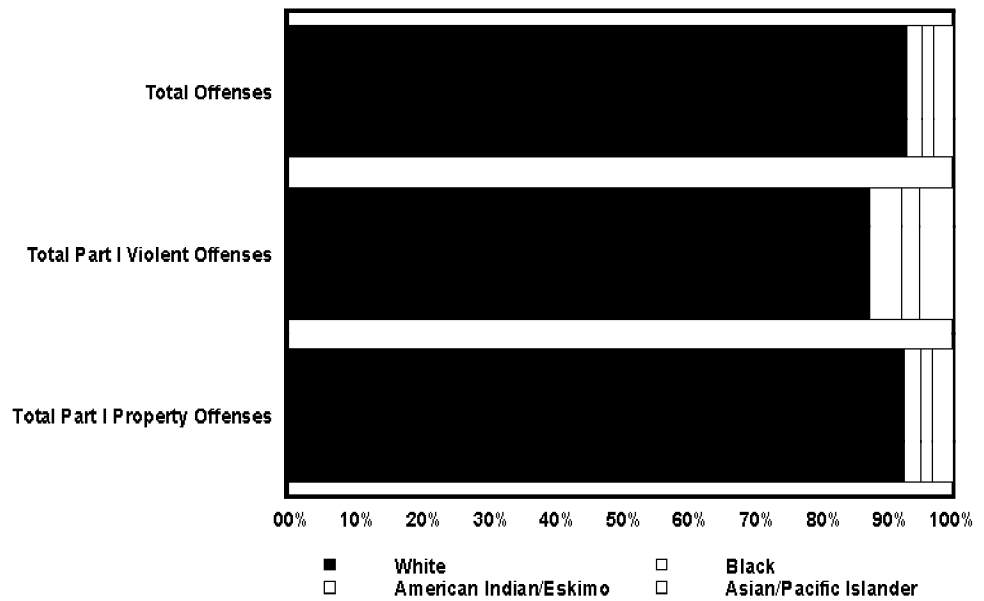
The analysis of juvenile arrests by racial group in Utah is limited. Hispanics comprise the largest minority group in Utah and are generally considered an ethnic group rather than a racial group. Law enforcement agencies are not required to report "ethnicity" data to the Utah Department of Public Safety. Therefore, there is limited data available to assess the arrest rate of the largest minority group in the state. Hispanics are aggregated with whites under this analysis.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 2.4

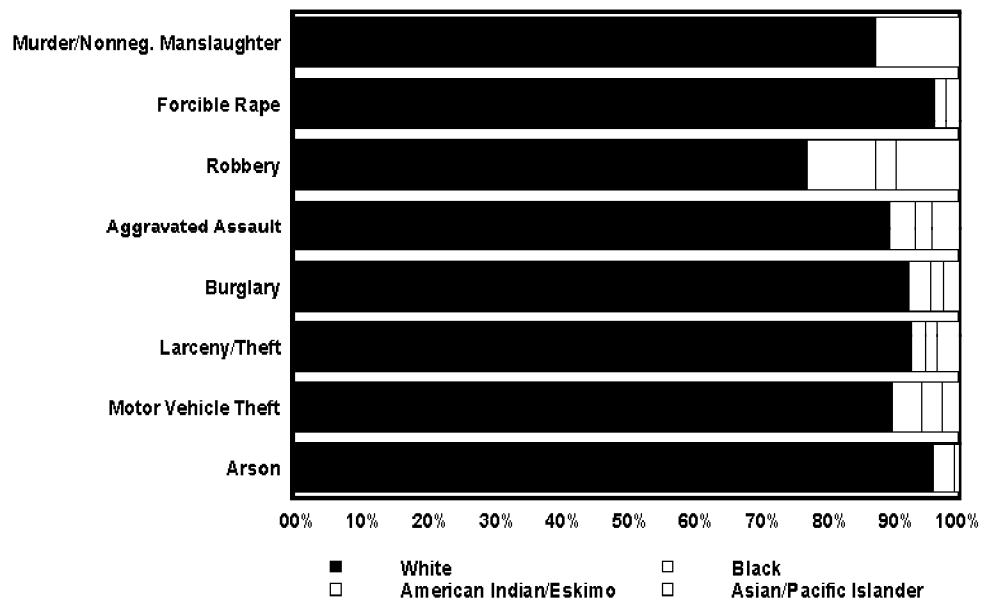
Utah Juvenile Arrests by Race

Juvenile Arrests by Race, Summary Offenses



Source: Table 2.5

Juvenile Arrests by Race, Part I Offenses



Source: Table 2.5

ARREST

Juvenile Arrests in Urban and Rural Utah

- ❖ Eighty-three percent of the juvenile population in Utah between the ages of 10 and 17 are from urban counties, while the remaining 17% are from rural counties.
- ❖ Overall, it appears that the rate of total juvenile arrests, Part I violent juvenile arrests, and Part I property juvenile arrests are lower in rural counties than would be expected when compared to the proportion of the state's juvenile population in rural counties.
- ❖ Although there were only two juvenile arrests for murder/ nonnegligent manslaughter in rural counties, the arrest rate for this offense was higher in the rural counties (.37) than in urban counties (.31).
- ❖ The rate of juvenile arrests for burglary per 10,000 was higher in the rural areas (51.4) compared to the urban areas (47.1). The juvenile arrest rate for forcible rape and arson were very similar between urban and rural counties. The juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft was lower in the rural counties than in the urban counties. Finally, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery was twice as high in the urban counties (7.1) than in the rural counties (3.5).

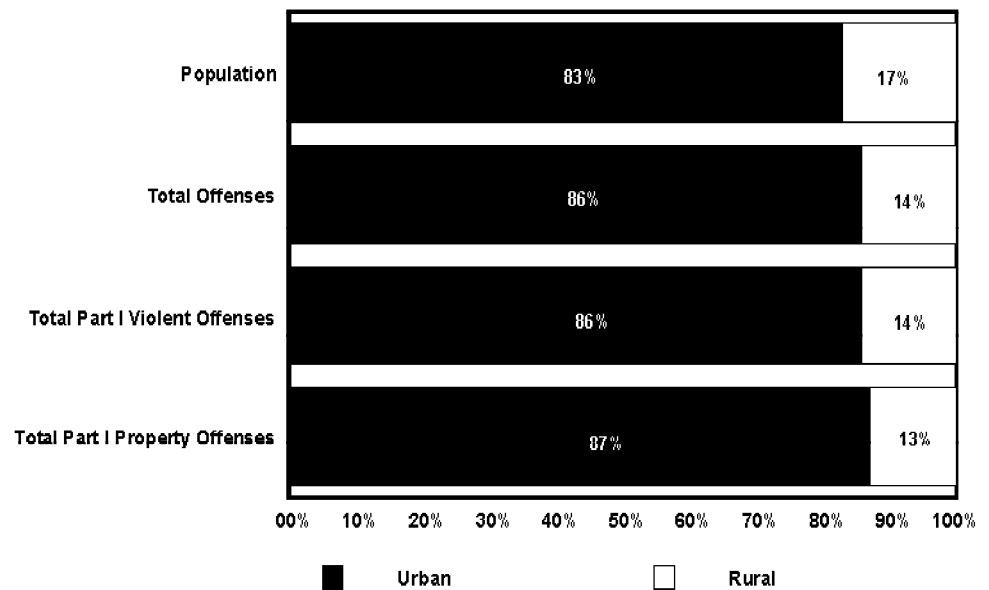
POINT OF INTEREST

For purposes of this analysis, counties with a juvenile population over 10,000 between the ages of 10 and 17 were considered urban. The following six counties in Utah were considered to be urban: Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington, and Weber. The remaining counties were considered rural.

Chart 2.5

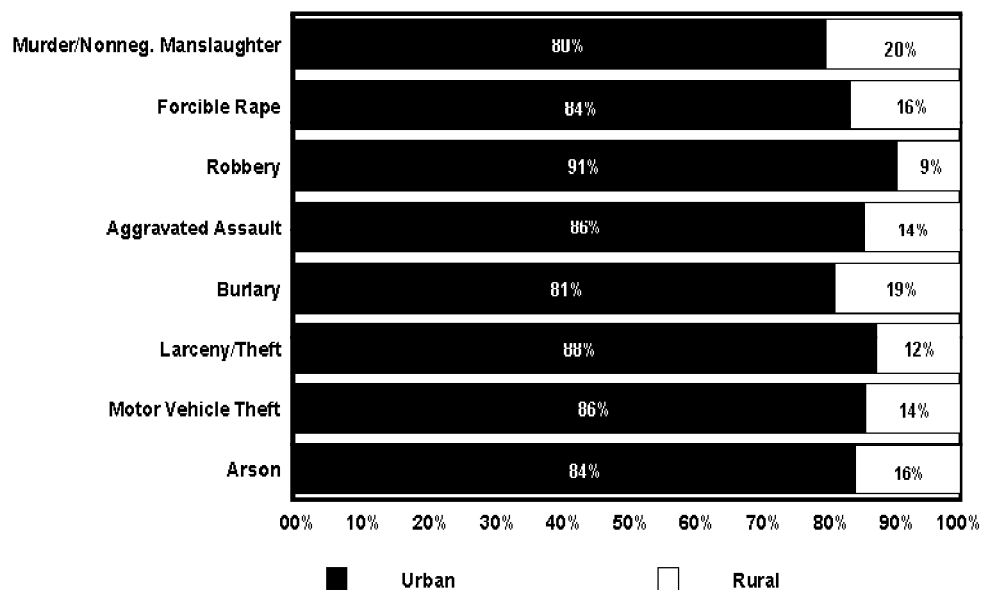
Utah Juvenile Arrests Urban and Rural Utah

Percent of Juvenile Arrests, Urban vs. Rural; Summary Offenses



Source: Table 2.6

Percent of Juvenile Arrests, Urban vs. Rural; Part I Offenses



Source: Table 2.6

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting, Comparing Urban and Rural Jurisdictions

The remainder of the "Arrest" section of the report compares one urban and one rural law enforcement jurisdiction from Utah using National Incident Based Reporting (NIBRS) data. These two jurisdictions have been reporting NIBRS data accurately for several years. Because so few law enforcement jurisdictions in Utah use NIBRS, it is not possible to do a statewide NIBRS analysis. These two jurisdictions are not assumed to represent the entire state of Utah. (For more information regarding NIBRS data, see page 21, or the introduction of this section).

Incident Based Reporting on Juvenile Arrestee's Age and Gender In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ In the urban jurisdiction, 7.7% of the juvenile arrestees were 12 years of age or younger. In the rural jurisdiction, 13.0% of the juvenile arrestees were 12 or younger.
- ❖ The rural jurisdiction had a lower percentage of arrestees that were 15 years of age (13.1%) compared to the urban jurisdiction (21.3%). The urban jurisdiction had a lower percentage of arrestees that were 17 years of age (17.4%) compared to the rural jurisdiction (26.3%). In other age groups, the urban and the rural juvenile arrestees were quite similar.
- ❖ The gender of victims were nearly identical in the urban and rural jurisdiction. In the urban jurisdiction, 43.9% of the victims were female and 56.1% were male. In the rural jurisdiction, 42.6% of the victims were female and 57.4% were male.
- ❖ Fewer arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were female (21.8%) as compared to the urban jurisdiction (32.3%).

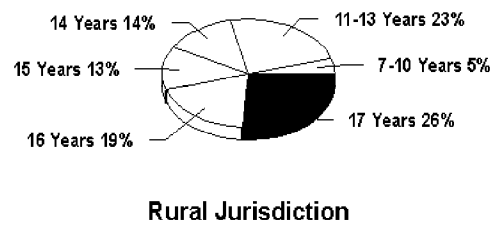
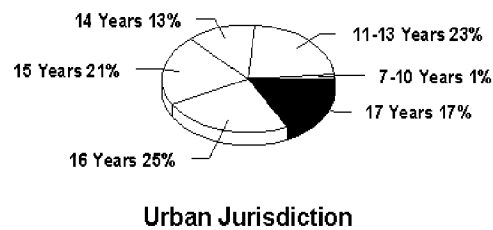
POINT OF INTEREST

The rural jurisdiction had more arrests of younger juveniles (12 and younger) and 17 year olds. Most of the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction were between the ages of 13 and 17. A greater percentage of the arrestees were female in the urban jurisdiction as compared with the rural jurisdiction.

Chart 2.6

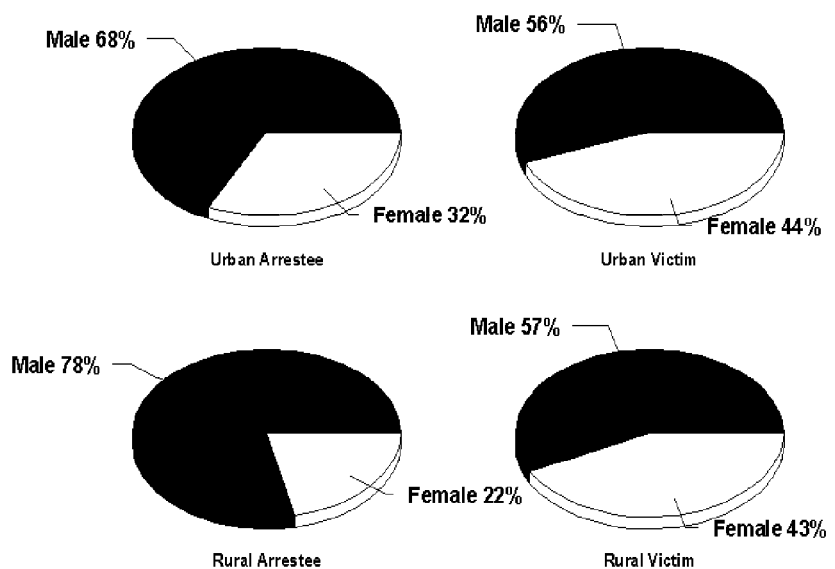
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Arrestee Age and Gender In Urban and Rural Jurisdiction

Juvenile Arrestee Age Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.7

Juvenile Arrestee and Victim Gender Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.10

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting on Juvenile Arrestee's Race and Ethnicity In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ A larger percentage of the rural jurisdiction's arrestees were white (94.6%) compared with the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction (89.6%).
- ❖ There are clear differences in the racial composition of the arrestees in the urban and rural jurisdictions. A larger proportion of the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction are racial minorities. In the urban jurisdiction, 4.5% of the juvenile arrestees were Asian/Pacific Islanders while none of the juvenile arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were from this racial group. In the urban jurisdiction, 3.9% of the juvenile arrestees were black while 3.4% of the arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were black. Finally, 1.9% of the urban jurisdiction's juvenile arrestees were American Indian/Alaskan Native while 1.5% of the arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were from this racial group.
- ❖ The percentage of juvenile arrestees that were Hispanic was very similar in the urban and rural jurisdictions (17.5% and 19.2%, respectively). However, there were a large number of "unknown" ethnicity responses in the rural jurisdiction (21.4%).

POINT OF INTEREST

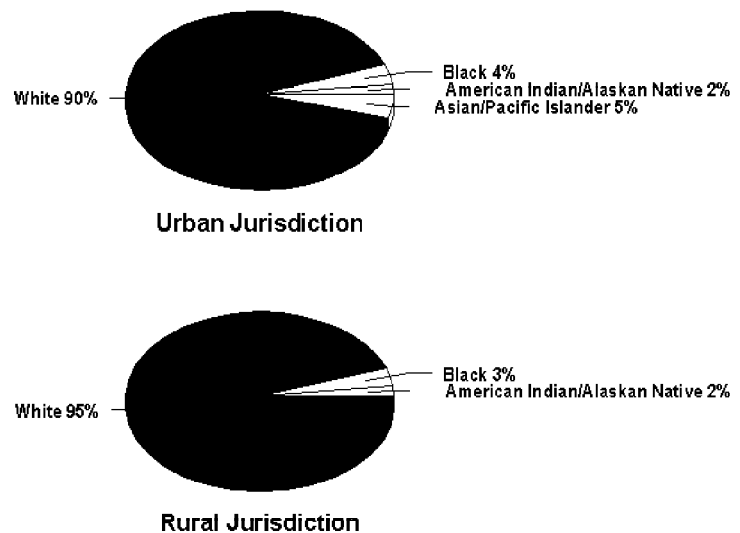
Utah population figures for all citizens indicate a larger portion of the rural population consists of racial groups compared to the urban population. However, this difference appears to be created by American Indians who comprise 4.5% of rural population and 1.0% of the urban population.¹ Troubled American Indian youth are generally handled by Tribal Courts or by the federal government. For this reason, only a small portion of American Indian arrests are reported to the Utah Department of Public Safety.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Pages 78-81.

Chart 2.7

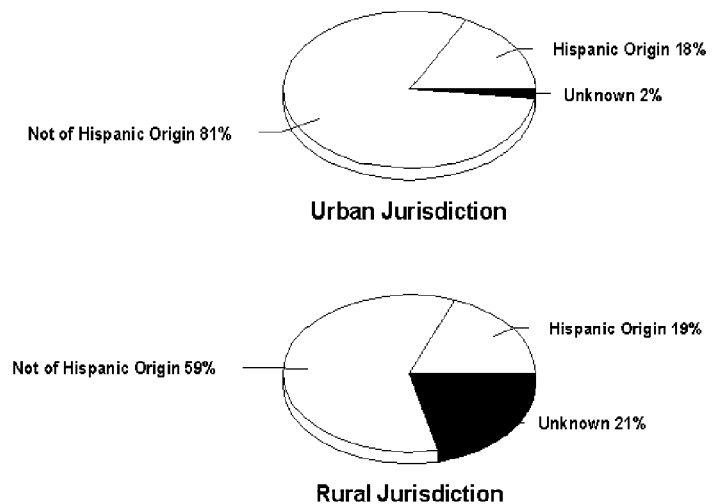
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Arrestee Race and Ethnicity In Urban and Rural Jurisdiction

Juvenile Arrestee Race Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.8

Juvenile Arrestee Ethnicity Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.9

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting on Juvenile Arrestee's Disposition and Time of Offense In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ It is interesting to note that in one-quarter of the juvenile arrests in the rural jurisdiction, the law enforcement agency handled the offense within the department rather than referring it to another authority. In the urban jurisdiction, only 6% of the juvenile cases were handled in this manner.
- ❖ Looking at the time when the juvenile offenses occurred, the pattern is similar between the rural and the urban jurisdiction. In both cases, the largest portion of the offenses occur either at or shortly after 3:00 p.m. This is usually when these youth are released from school. A large number of offenses occur around midnight as well.
- ❖ It is also interesting to note that in the urban jurisdiction there are several peaks of juvenile offending before the school day is complete. One of these peaks occurs right before school begins (between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.). The other peak occurs during the lunch break (between 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m.).

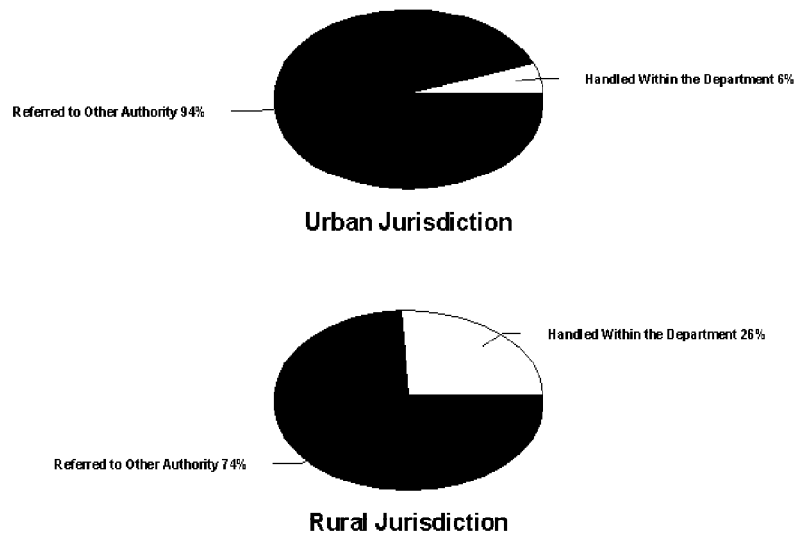
POINT OF INTEREST

There are several explanations why rural jurisdictions handle more juvenile arrests within the department. One may be that there simply aren't as many juvenile justice resources available in the rural area. Limited amount of detention space or other youth offender options may force some rural jurisdictions into dealing with the problem internally. In addition, most of the rural jurisdictions are rather small. If the law enforcement official knows the juvenile (and the juvenile's family), the youth may be sent home accompanied by a law enforcement officer.

Chart 2.8

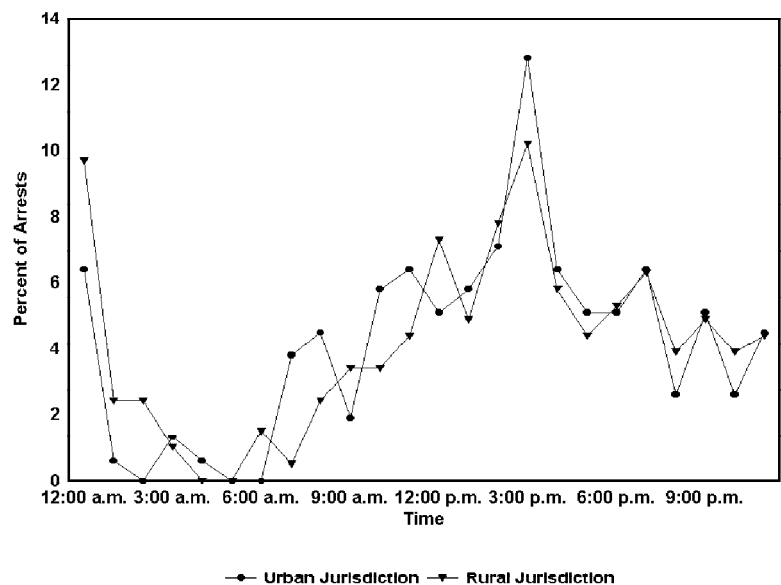
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Arrestee Disposition and Time of Offense In Urban and Rural Jurisdiction

Juvenile Arrestee Disposition Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.11

Time of Juvenile Offending Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.12

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting on the Relationship Between Victim and Offender and Location of Offense In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ In both urban and rural jurisdictions, it was seldom the case where the victim was a stranger to the juvenile offender (6.9% in urban and 9.1% in rural).
- ❖ In the urban jurisdiction, a larger percent of the victims were siblings or parents (20.6%). In the rural jurisdiction 6.8% of the victims were either siblings or parents.
- ❖ In the rural area, more victims were boyfriends/girlfriends (6.8%) compared to the urban area (0.0%). In the urban area, more victims were babysittees (3.4%) compared to the rural area (0.0%).
- ❖ For both urban and rural jurisdictions, the largest percentage of the offenses took place either at home or at school (home: 23.1% urban and 21.8% rural; school: 23.1% urban and 16.5% rural).
- ❖ A larger percent of the rural juvenile offenses took place on highways/roads/alleys compared to urban juvenile offenses, 16.0% and 9.0% respectively.

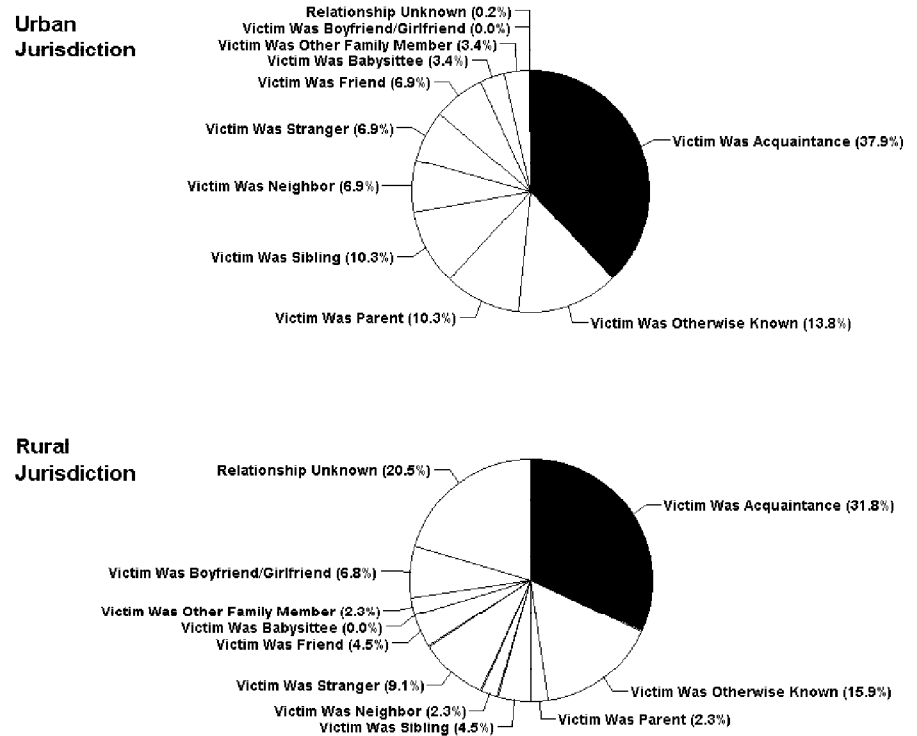
POINT OF INTEREST

Because juveniles predominately commit property offenses, it is not surprising that many of the offense locations for juveniles are businesses of some type. In the rural jurisdiction, 20.8% of the juvenile offenses took place in a supermarket, department store, or a store of some other type. In the urban jurisdiction, 36.6% of the juvenile offenses took place in a business type of location.

Chart 2.9

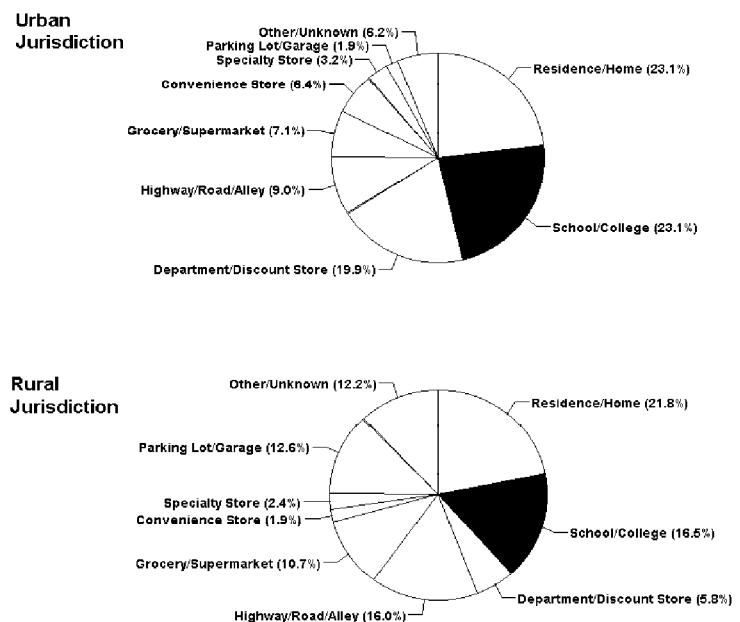
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Relationship Between Victim/Offender and Location of Offense

Relationship Between Victim and Offender; Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.15

Location of Offense Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.14

